

CURRENT NEWS.

IN the burning of a poor-house in Sweden, twenty persons perished.

THE czar proposes to give Russia a constitutional form of Government.

THE American horse Wallenstein won the Manchester cup in England.

THE Wyoming Valley Hotel at Wilkesbarre, Pa., burned. Loss, \$100,000.

OF 150 deaths in Cincinnati during the week, fifty-one were from smallpox.

AT LANCASTER, Pa., miscreants defaced and ruined the soldiers' monument.

THE French troops have captured the capital of the province of Tongkin, China.

MRS. BERGER will contest the will of her brother, the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt.

THREE hundred Mormons arrived at New York a few days ago from Europe, en route for Utah.

SLOATS VAN SANTVOORD, aged ninety-two, oldest Reformed Church clergyman in America, is dead.

THE U. S. Fish Commissioner is placing 1,500,000 young shad in the rivers of Arkansas and Texas.

THERE is talk of putting up General W. S. Hancock as Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

THE Napoleon organ of Prince Jerome Napoleon, in Paris, has been suspended for lack of popular support.

THE remains of Thomas Jefferson will be removed from Monticello to Glenwood Cemetery, Washington.

THE iron strike on the 1st of June was general at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Youngstown, St. Louis and Cleveland.

SAYS a London dispatch: "England has a right to ask America to strangle Fenianism in the place of its birth."

MRS. KATIE CHASE SPRAGUE has been granted a divorce from her husband and given charge of her three daughters.

NEARLY the entire business portion of Willows, Colusa County, California, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$175,000.

BY THE close of iron and nail mills of Wheeling, W. Va., and vicinity, five thousand men are thrown out of employment.

IN a collision of railway trains between Mannheim and Heidelberg, Germany, eight persons were killed and twenty wounded.

THE coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during May amounted to \$6,682,400, which included 436,000 eagles and 800,000 silver dollars.

THE attorney for the assassin of President Garfield has applied to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

GEORGE A. CONLY, well-known basso operatic singer, and Herman Reitzel, pianist, were drowned in Lake Spafford, New Hampshire.

IN THE United States House, in the Bissell-Finley contested election case, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Bissell entitled to his seat.

THE libel suit of United States Senator McPherson against the New York Herald, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and \$1,000 damages.

NEAR Bellaire, Ohio, three acres of land slipped into a valley, carrying about fifty large trees with it, and effectually blocking a public road.

THE story comes from Sandusky, Ohio, that General Sherman is about to retire from service, Sheridan succeeding him as General of the Army.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for May, \$16,347,278, being more than was collected in any one month since the bulk of the war taxes was abolished.

A SMALL expedition, well equipped, leaves San Francisco in a few days for a prospecting tour in Alaska. The party expect to be absent about three years.

THE Ohio Supreme Court has given out an elaborate decision declaring the Pond liquor tax law unconstitutional on the ground that it was in effect a license.

NEAR Milford, 200 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, an old ranchman killed his wife, fired seven navy bullets from a shot-gun into his liver and died himself.

A MEXICAN and his horse were killed by lightning on Wichita River, Indian Territory. The bolt bored a hole in the man's skull the size of a silver half-dollar.

A DROWNED man at Piney Creek, N. C., on being told that his five-year-old daughter had taken some of his whisky, pulled her out of bed and kicked her to death.

NEAR Itasca, Texas, Samuel Martin and Samuel Watson fought a duel, in which Watson was killed and Martin wounded. Martin used a shot-gun and Watson a pistol.

AS THE result of a neighborhood feud at Bennett's Mill, near Lebanon, Mo., two brothers were shot and killed from ambush on their way home, and two friends wounded.

IN THE contested seat from South Carolina, the United States House, on the 31st ult., seated E. W. M. Mackey, of Charleston, unseating for that purpose lawyer Dibble.

THE steamship Celtic, bearing Lieutenant Danenhower, Dr. Newcomb, Jack Cole and the Chinese steward, survivors of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, arrived at New York May 28.

NEWS from Egypt, under date of May 20, says: Arabi Bey has privately informed the Khedive that he is already deposed, and that it is arranged that Prince Halim will succeed him.

IT is stated that Frank James has nominally surrendered under flag of truce, and that Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, has promised a full and unconditional pardon to the famous outlaw.

THERE is great excitement in Egypt and the crisis is reported as having assumed alarming proportions. The latest intelligence says the Khedive has been induced finally to reinstate Arabi Bey.

THREE separate attempts were made in one night by incendiaries to burn the city of Joliet, Ill., all at about the same time. The only loss incurred is that of Hamland & Clark, livery men, \$10,000.

CHEIF BIG BEAR is preparing to cross the border early in June with five hundred lodges to hunt in United States territory. He announces if let alone he would hurt nobody, but if attacked he would fight to the last.

THE American Tract Society has elected Wm. C. Chapin, President. During the last year twelve millions of pages of tracts were issued in excess of the previous year. Receipts for the year, \$979,221; expenditures, \$374,997.

DISPATCHES from Fargo and Grand Forks, D. T., say there is great excitement there over the decision of Secretary Teller, opening to immigration the Turtle Mountain district, including nine million acres of the finest land in Dakota.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat has a new double Hoe perfecting press, which inserts and pastes a supplement of two or four pages, and delivers complete papers of either ten or twelve folios at the rate of twenty-four thousand copies per hour.

THE mills and many of the best furnaces and coal mines in the Mahoning Valley shut down the 31st ult., throwing out of employment at Youngstown, Ohio, five thousand men, and in the valley over ten thousand. A protracted strike is expected.

THE bill to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, reported to the Senate June 1st, is the bill which passed the House May 19, with various amendments, which have been agreed to by the Senate Committee.

DR. G. C. HOFFMAN, managing editor of the *Daily Germania*, of Quincy, Ill., was assaulted by A. B. Helitake, Casper Helitake and Dr. Speer, and, it is thought, fatally shot. Hoffman had published an account of an attempted suicide of a sister of the Helitakes.

A MEETING-house of the Dunkard denomination, in the course of construction at Mastersville, Lancaster County, Pa., suddenly fell, burying about a dozen persons under its ruins, including some of the wealthiest farmers in the district. Three died of injuries.

THE Executive Committee of the Western Wrapping Paper Association met at Chicago, at the Tremont House, and ordered a shut-down of all straw and rag wrapping paper mills for two weeks, beginning June 15. The Association controls all the mills west of Pennsylvania.

A CONSTANTINOPOLE dispatch says the Soudan insurrection is spreading. The prophet has not been killed, as has been reported, but has been victorious, having captured several towns. At Senaar he massacred eleven hundred persons and forced the Europeans to become Mohammedans.

PROMINENT English and Canadian capitalists held a meeting in Chicago a few days ago, the object being negotiations for the purchase of the twenty-five million acres of land granted the Canadian Railroad. A company has been formed with \$15,000,000 capital. Immigration is to be encouraged.

SECRETARY TELLER has just made an important ruling, holding that timber can be cut and removed from the public domain in Colorado, Nevada and the Territories for home use, mills, mines and pioneer towns, such coming under the construction of the words of the act, "for domestic purposes."

IN St. Louis the gamblers made an attempt to file a petition in the Criminal Court, but neither the Judge of the Court nor the Circuit Attorney would receive it. The petition asked for a general continuance of eight hundred odd indictments against them, promising to either leave town or give up the gambling business if this is done.

MR. FRED. D. MUSSEY, Private Secretary to Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Miss Annie, second daughter of the Governor, were married at the First Church, Columbus, Ohio, June 1. The bride was the recipient of a handsome present from Mrs. Garfield, wife of the late President. Mr. and Mrs. Mussey left for a trip to Europe.

A PITTSBURGH special says: "The date set by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers for the great strike has arrived, and June 1st witnessed the putting out of fires in thirty-six mills in this vicinity, and eighteen thousand five hundred men have been thrown out of employment. Five mills are reported as having signed the scale."

AT THE State Convention of the Maine Greenbackers the platform laid down by the St. Louis National Convention was indorsed and a resolution indorsing the course of Governor Plaisant was postponed. Solon Chase was nominated for Governor, and Wm. T. Eaton, Eben O'Garry, B. K. Kellogg, and D. B. Averill for Congress at Large.

THE London *News* says it is the first duty of the Government to protect the lives of Englishmen resident in Egypt without delay. It hopes the Ironclads at Alexandria are equal to the task, though the English Admiral admits his inability to land men. When this primary obligation is discharged, then the real difficulties of the situation will only begin.

REPORTS from the cotton region of the Southwest are to the effect that a cold spring has caused the young plants to die to such an extent as to render the stands, as a rule, imperfect. Replanting as often as two or three times has been common. In Arkansas the cotton did considerable damage, but the cool weather made general the injury which by the storm was only partial. There is a decrease of acreage.

SOME days ago Mr. G. W. Morgan, of Polk County, Florida, was fired upon by parties in ambush, and seriously wounded. He was taken to his house, where he was confined to bed by his wounds. A few days after a person, with his face covered by a handkerchief, entered Morgan's room, placed a pistol in the helpless man's face, fired, and killed him instantly. The assassin escaped without being identified.

INSTRUCTIONS are issued to the expedition about to begin the search for Leigh Smith, the Arctic voyager. Russian subjects are instructed to furnish all assistance in their power. Prof. Nordenskjöld thinks it not improbable that Smith may be found in the Arctic region in the house built by him (Nordenskjöld) on the north coast of Spitzbergen. Three vessels will co-operate in the search for the Eira and her boats. The first starts June 20.

A PASSENGER train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad struck a broken rail near Frederickville, Illinois, overturning three coaches and causing a general wreck. Over thirty passengers were injured, but no lives were lost. L. E. Marshick and bride, of Keokuk, who were on their bridal tour were on the train. Mr. Marshick sustained severe injuries about the head and shoulder, and Mrs. Marshick's face was badly cut up. They returned to Keokuk.

ONE hundred and twenty-eight graves of Union soldiers massacred by Quantrell and his band of guerrillas during the war, were decorated at Baxter Springs, Kansas, with imposing ceremonies. There was a large gathering at the grave of General Zachary Taylor at the old family homestead, near Louisville, for the purpose of decorating the tomb of the hero of the Mexican War. General Elkin, U. S. A., was orator of the day. Hon. Geo. M. Robeson was the Decoration Day orator at Washington, and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, at New York.

A SERIOUS riot occurred in the outskirts of Chicago on the night of June 1. The Joliet Iron and Steel Works, doing business in Chicago, and whose longshoremen had struck, has been taking a party of colored men from Joliet to Chicago on a train each morning and returning them at night. On the evening in question these colored men, stopped at a small station, about a hundred men boarded it, captured the engineer, and began an attack on the car containing the workmen. Three colored men were horribly beaten, one fatally, and the others dispersed. During the firing, Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiac, who was a passenger on the train was struck in the groin by a bullet and very badly wounded.

A MOST fiendish murder is reported from New York. Charles Seibard, a cigar maker, was slightly jealous of his wife, aged nineteen

years, but without sufficient cause. He and Mrs. Seibard both worked for a living. At noon, as usual, both were home at dinner, and Seibard showed great affection for his wife, even both eating out of the same plate on this occasion. The wife was about to put on her hat to go back to her afternoon's work, when Seibard gave her some money and asked her to get a quart of beer. While she went to the beer shop he drew a new revolver of twenty-two caliber from his pocket and showed it to a Mrs. Kadletz, with whom they boarded. He took aim slowly and fired the bullet through a slat of the window blinds. To the lady's exclamation of surprise he answered, "I wanted to see how it would shoot." His wife came in presently, and he asked her, "Do you want to see me shoot?" Before she could reply he sent another bullet through the window. "Put it away," she said, "the 4th of July is a long way off yet." The three persons in the room drank their beer together. The man then quietly put fresh cartridges in the pistol. Mrs. Seibard rose again to go, and her husband asked, "Do you want to see me shoot you?" "Yes," she answered, with a smile, thinking he was joking. Without another word he raised the pistol and fired twice rapidly, shooting his wife in the breast above and below the heart. Seibard seized his hat and ran after his wife. She did not scream, although he fired a third time as she was going from the third floor to the room of a Mrs. Carpen, on the ground floor. She fell at the entrance, and died in a few minutes.

THE Pond Law, in Ohio, Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 30.—There was a large attendance in the Supreme Court-room this morning to hear the decision of the Court in the cases brought from Crawford County to test the constitutionality of the Pond Law. As 10 o'clock, the hour at which Court convened, approached, the chamber filled up with attorneys and citizens, all eager to know the result. The Justices filed in and took their accustomed seats, and immediately upon the chief justice announcing the opening of the Court, Chief Justice Okey began announcing opinions. The Pond Law cases were the last to be reached. The first was that of the State of Ohio, on the relation of Daniel Roth, vs. Frederick Hipp, Probate Judge of Crawford County. Application was made for a writ of habeas corpus, and the chief justice stated briefly that the Court was of the opinion that the act was in effect a license to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and therefore in conflict with Schedule Eighteen of the Constitution, which provides that no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted.

Judge Okey then read the syllabus of the case, which was afterwards amended and appears in full as follows:

The State of Ohio, on relation of Daniel Roth vs. Frederick Hipp, Probate Judge, of Crawford County. Mandamus, Okey, C. J.

1. The constitutionality of a statute depends upon its operation and effect, and not upon the form in which it is expressed.

2. A license is permission granted by competent authority to do an act, without such permission, would be illegal.

3. The act of April 5, 1882, entitled "An act to effectually to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors" (73 Ohio Laws, 66), which requires every person engaged or engaging in such traffic to pay a specified sum of money annually, and execute a bond as therein required, and also provides that "every person who shall engage or continue in such traffic, without having executed the bond, or after his bonds shall have been adjudged forfeited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," is in its effect a license to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and therefore in conflict with the section of the Constitution which provides that "no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in the State." Writ refused.

AMENDED NATIONAL BANK BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The bill to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, reported to the Senate by Mr. Allison to-day, is the bill which passed the House May 19, with various amendments, which have been agreed to by the Senate Committee.

The following are the important changes made by the committee:

Section 3 of House bill is amended by making it mandatory on the Comptroller of the Currency, when a bank applies for an extension, to cause special examination to be made, at the expense of the bank, to determine its condition.

Section 4 is amended by providing that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such National Banking Association, or its property before final judgment in any suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal Court.

Section 5 is amended by requiring each bank, at the end of three years from the date of extension of its charter, to deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem the remainder of its circulating notes which was outstanding at the date of its extension.

Section 6 is further amended by providing that the expense of redeeming National bank notes outstanding for the year previous to date of extension, as determined by reports of the banks; and that this provision shall apply to National Banks in process of liquidation.

Section 8 is amended by incorporating a provision that all banks making deposits for redemption of their circulating notes, shall pay an assessment for cost of transporting and redepositing their notes, as specified in Section 3, of the act of June 30, 1874.

Section 9 of the House bill, which requires banks desiring to withdraw their circulation, to give ninety days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of their intention to do so, and which exempts from the provisions of the section, bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, and requires banks holding such bonds to surrender them within thirty days, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 9. That any National Banking Association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in Section 4, of the act of June 30, 1874, is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds held as security to its circulating notes in the order of such deposits, and no National Bank, which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes, shall be entitled to receive any increase in its circulation for a period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid; provided, that not more than three million dollars lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose."

Mr. Sherman's proposed amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for three-and-a-half per cent. bonds an equal amount of registered three-per-cent. bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000.

These bonds are to be exempt from State taxation, and be payable at the pleasure of the United States, but are not to be called in and paid so long as any bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government and bearing a higher rate of interest shall be outstanding and uncalled. The last of the bonds originally issued, and their substitutes, under this proposed amendment, to be first called, and in order of payment to be followed until all are paid.

It always makes a boy crazy with disappointment when he sees a three-cornered yellow dog running along the road to go for a stone about the size of an egg and discover it to be frozen in the ground so hard that it can't be raised by a pickaxe.—Puck.

XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE

Mr. Bayard reported from the Finance Committee a modification of the measure recently reported by him as a substitute for the House bonded spirits bill. Ordered printed as a substitute for the House bill on the subject. The first section is as follows: Section 1.—All warehousing bonds hereafter taken shall be conditioned for the payment of tax on spirits as specified in the entry, and the interest on the tax, if any has accrued under the provisions of this act and before removal from the distillery warehouse, or special bonded warehouse, shall be paid by the warehouseman, on or before the first entry into the warehouse, the time within which distilled spirits heretofore entered for deposit in distillery warehouses or in special bonded warehouses are required to be withdrawn therefrom, pursuant to the conditions of the warehousing bond taken within three years from the date of the first entry of such spirits into the warehouse, but such extension shall not be made in any case, unless there shall be indorsed upon the warehouseman's receipt, by law to request therefor, and an acknowledgment of their liability under the terms of said bond for the period for which the extension is granted, together with interest on the tax which may be due under the provision of this act, as if the same were entered in the body of said bond by the principal and sureties in the bond, to be duly executed and acknowledged by each of them before the Collector or Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, or some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgment of deeds; provided, that the sureties in said bond are at the time of the request, satisfactory, or if the sureties shall refuse to make the request an acknowledgment aforesaid, that additional or new warehousing bonds with sureties satisfactory to the Collector shall be given. Sections 10 and 11 of the committee's original substitute are wholly omitted by the preceding amendment. The Senate bill providing for the removal of obstructions to free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States, and requiring bridge corporations to erect sheer booms, etc., to aid boats in passing without striking bridge piers, passed. Consideration of the Japanese indemnity fund bill was resumed. Without action on the bill or amendments, the Senate adjourned for the day.

The site of the old New York Postoffice was ordered sold for not less than \$500,000. A resolution was adopted to inquire if the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow needed any further aid. The House bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture was reported favorably from the Committee on Agriculture, with a new section and important amendments. The Japanese indemnity bill was discussed.

The Senate bill was reported by Mr. Sewell from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, for the relief of Pitt John Porter. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to allow the widow of the late Minister to Peru (Gen. Hurlbut) an amount equal to his salary for one year, to be paid by the Department of War.

Discussion of the Senate bill to reimburse the Creek orphan fund was resumed. The bill went over without discussion. The Japanese indemnity bill was discussed.

The bill to reimburse the Indian Creek orphan fund was taken up and was passed. Mr. Allison reported from the Finance Committee sundry amendments, the House bill extending national bank charters, which, with amendments intended to be proposed by Messrs. Beck, Allison and Sherman, was ordered printed. Mr. Logan reported a bill to amend the act relating to the compulsory retirement clause were read and agreed to. This clause makes the retirement of an officer who has served forty years discretionary with himself, but obligatory as to one who is sixty-two years of age.

HOUSE.

A movement was made in the House having for its object the breaking of the deadlock that prevails over the Mackey-Dibble contested election case. The Democrats proposed that the allegations made in reference to corrupt alterations in the evidence in the interest of Mackey, be referred to a select committee. This met with decided opposition from the Republican side, and a scene of great confusion was precipitated, which continued for about an hour. Finally the House adjourned in order to allow the Republicans to assemble in caucus, and at this caucus it was determined that the Republicans would entertain no proposition that did not recognize the right of the House to consider the election case; that the Committee on Elections having fully investigated this particular case, it must be discussed by the House, and that after such discussion a proposition to recommit would be entertained and acted on.

Mr. Dunn introduced, through the petition box, a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000, to be expended by the Secretary of War for the relief of persons rendered destitute by the recent overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Referred. The joint resolution was accompanied by a letter addressed to Mr. Dunn by Commissioner Mangum, of Arkansas, under date of May 22, stating the present overflow is in many respects more disastrous than that of February and March last, and unless Congress come to the aid of the destitute persons in the overflowed sections, starvation is imminent.

A proposition to amend the rules, prohibiting dilatory motions on the contested election case, Mr. Reed made a point of order that on such a measure being before the House dilatory motions cannot be entertained. A discussion on that question, with calls of the House, and other dilatory proceedings on the part of the Democrats, consumed most of the day. In the speech of Mr. Eason of Kansas, that gentleman declared that for the first time in the history of the country a parliamentary revolution had been organized to prevent a constitutional majority from discharging a constitutional duty, and he called on the House to decide to amend the rules, when the contested election case was taken up, Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, took the floor, and the House adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Mackey-Dibble contested election case, and Mr. Atherton, member of the Committee on Elections, presented the views of the minority. Mr. Hanney, of Massachusetts, member of the Committee on Elections, spoke in support of the majority report, characterizing as a subterfuge the allegation of forgery in the testimony, and he was followed by Mr. Eason of Kansas, who, in a long and able speech, presented the views of the Committee on Elections in the consideration of the whole subject. Mr. Moulton (of Illinois) followed, favoring the claims of Dibble to his seat.

Mr. Jones (of Texas), favored the claims of Mackey. After a brief speech by Mr. Evans (of South Carolina), in opposition to the majority report, the contestee, Mr. Dibble, was accorded the floor to close the debate on his own behalf. Reviewed in detail the history of the case, criticized severely the action of the Committee on Elections in declining to investigate allegations of forgery made by him, and quoted extensively from the testimony, in order to sustain the truth of those allegations. He was followed by Mr. Allison, of Democratic side. Mr. Calkins (of Indiana), in a brief speech closed the discussion. He had been surprised at the manner in which the Committee on Elections had been abused and misled, and the fear of God before his eyes, and fear of no man in his heart, he declared that if there had ever been an election case fairly and honorably tried by any committee it was the case being now considered. (Applauded on the Republican side.) In the midst of this applause Mr. Springer (of Illinois) called attention to the manner in which the Republican party had preserved the purity of the ballot-box in 1876, when it had inaugurated as President a man who had never been elected. He was called to order by several members on the Republican side, but he continued to speak (though his remarks were inaudible on account of the confusion) until called to order by the Speaker. A point was made that the remarks of Mr. Springer should not go into the Record. The Speaker sustained the point, but Mr. Springer stated that if they did not go into the Record, they would at least go to the country. Hardly had he taken his seat when Mr. Mills, (of Texas), appeared in the main aisle, gestulating excitedly, and charged the Republican party with having defrauded the people in 1876. A series of cries of order went up from the Republican side, which, mingled with shouts of "See how they squirm," and derisive laughter, rendered the scene a noisy and confusing one. Mr. Mills continued with his remarks until the Speaker stated he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order. "Yes," replied Mr. Mills, "the Speaker can preserve order and suppress the Record, but he can never blot from the history of this country that treason against the Government." A resolution seating Mr. Mackey was then adopted—yeas, 150; nays, 8. And Mr. Mackey appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in.

The contested election case of Bissell against Finley, Second Congressional District of Florida, came up. Mr. Ranney made an argument in support of the claims of the contestant. Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, spoke for two hours in advocacy of the claim of the sitting member, and was followed by Mr. Jones, of Texas, upon the same side. At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech the previous question was ordered without a division. After a brief speech by Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, in opposition to the report of the majority, Mr. Bissell took the floor in his own behalf, after concluding which a resolution declaring him entitled to the seat was adopted—yeas, 141; nays, 9. Mr. Bissell then appeared at the bar of the House and was qualified as a member. Mr. Page, of California, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was ordered printed and recommitment. Mr. Hazeltine, of Wisconsin, called up the contested election case of Love vs. Wheeler, in the Eighth District of Alabama. Against this Mr. Keams, of West Virginia, raised the question of consideration. The House decided, by yeas 148, nays 4, to take up the election case. A stormy scene ensued, and the House soon adjourned.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE general deficiency bill appropriates nearly \$9,000,000.

THE Knights of Labor of Pennsylvania have repudiated the Greenback ticket.

BRENNAN, Secretary of the Land League, has been released at Kilkenny, Ireland.

AT a blooded cattle sale at Harrisburg, Ill., sixty-nine head sold for \$16,836, or an average of \$244 each.

JAMES E. HARVEY, white, was hanged at Carrollton, Ga., for the murder of Arthur McMullen in July last.

AN ovarian tumor weighing sixty-four pounds was successfully removed from Mrs. Brenbarger, of Ithaca, Ohio, the past week.

THE Standard Coal and Iron Company has filed for record in Hocking County, Ohio, deeds for farm and mineral lands valued at \$23,000,000.

REED, counsel for President Garfield's murderer, has presented a petition to the District Supreme Court in general term, asking a rehearing of the case of his client.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE promises to give immediate attention to the subjects of Sunday delivery in letter-carrier cities and reduction of letter postage to one cent.

AT CATTLETUSK, Ky., Geo. Ellis, who was charged with taking a part in the outrage and murder of the Gibbons family, has been found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

TROOPS in different parts of Arizona and New Mexico have been ordered to concentrate at San Carlos Agency, in anticipation of troubles over the proposed disarming of the Indians at that post.

AT VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., two brave men ventured in a boat into the Alta drift in search of the seven imprisoned miners, and lost their lives. Subsequently a man, protected from the heat and gas by a helmet, went in and succeeded in finding the prisoners, who were uninjured.

JUP'S band of renegade Apaches were surprised by Mexican troops, under General Furon, on the 25th ult., and were badly wounded. Thirty-seven Indians were killed and ten taken prisoners. The entire camp outfit, including fifty head of cattle, was captured. The Mexicans lost one officer and eight men killed, and two officers and twelve men wounded.

PRESIDENT POTTER, of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, the best known and most influential iron man in the Northwest, says, contrary to the claim of certain less influential men there, that the iron business is in a position to advance wages, and that it is not in a position to shut down profitably. His statement has created a better feeling in that vicinity.

A DISPATCH from Rome reports the death of General Garibaldi at 6 p. m., June 5. He had lived until July 4. He would have entered upon his seventy-sixth year. He was native of Nice. Like his contemporary liberator, Kossuth, Garibaldi lived to see many of his hopes for the betterment of his country realized. The deceased was an author of some repute. He wrote a number of novels, a little poetry and an interesting autobiography.

SANDY MATTHEWS, colored, who murdered Ezekiel Polk, colored, twelve miles north of Memphis, Tennessee, last October, was hanged in the County Jail yard, at that place, a few days since. The execution was witnessed by fully six thousand people, a majority of whom were colored. The condemned man made a speech from the gallows, in which he confessed the killing, and implored his hearers to repent of their sins and go with him to heaven. His neck was broken by the fall.

NEWS from Egypt says Arabi Pasha has a letter from the Porte, warning him that he is held personally responsible for the preservation of order and for the safety of European residents. He has shown the letter to the Consul, and expressed his sincere disposition to obey it. Arabi Pasha assures his friends he is perfectly secure with the Sultan, and can prove his conduct throughout the crisis has been warranted and authorized by documents in his possession. Arabi Pasha has issued a circular to the Consul, repeating his assurances that the European residents are safe.

THE New York Herald publishes letters from Senator Jones, of Nevada, ex-Senator Platt and five other stalwarts, to ex-Senator Conkling, relative to a conference held at Vice President Arthur's house last summer, to urge Mr. Conkling to be a candidate for re-election, and to visit the Legislature at Albany in that interest. General Sharkey was at the council, and the letters all agree in showing that he, who now says that he did not urge Mr. Conkling at all, was particularly fervid in advising that he should stand for a re-election, and go to Albany to manage his canvass. It will be remembered what indignation was stirred up throughout the country by the report that such a council had been held. The New York Tribune now takes President Arthur to task for having denied at the time the alleged meeting was held.

BALTIMOREANS claim that the courteous behavior toward ladies by gentlemen in the street-cars of the city would cause Mr. Lord Chesterfield to turn green with envy.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

EX-PUBLIC PRINTER DEFREES is slowly recovering.

WASHINGTON is to have another newspaper, called *The Washington*.

CONGRESSMEN have nearly or quite abandoned committee work for the present session.

SENATOR HILL is eating solid food and improving rapidly. His physician now believes he will get well.

THE national banks whose charters have expired are daily being authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business anew.

THE new Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, Amos Webster, has taken formal possession of his office. He was Register of Claims for the District under Gen. Grant.

WIFE and children of ex-Governor Shepherd are expected in Washington shortly on their return from Batopil, Mexico, where Mr. Shepherd is engaged in extensive mining operations.

THE time for the adjournment of Congress cannot be fixed upon with any degree of certainty, as it depends on the progress of unfinished work on hand and the uncertain temper of the House regarding election cases.

IT is understood that the title of the United States Navy to the ground on which the Boston Navy Yard is located, and about which there has been some doubt, has been found upon examination to be perfectly correct.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report a bill asking for an appropriation of \$50,000, to enable the Fish Commission to be properly represented at the International Fish Exposition, to be held in London in 1883.

THE Universal Peace Commission appointed a committee to express to Secretary Teller their approval of his Indian policy. Secretary Teller in reply further declared